

There is no reason to consider the type locality of *Hydrobia acuta* as an additional problem. Wilke et al. (BZN 56: 188) state somewhat inconsistently that they have studied topotypic material, while referring (p. 190) to 'missing locality information' and note that 'the type locality of *H. acuta* may be the Étang du Prévost near Palavas-les-Flots . . . but it could be elsewhere in France'. Even this could be incorrect; Draparnaud described *Cylindrus obtusus* in the same (1805) work but it is certainly endemic to Austria.

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**Comments on the proposed conservation of *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and proposed emendation of spelling of TRICHIINAE Ložek, 1956 (Mollusca) to TRICHIAINAE, so removing the homonymy with TRICHIIDAE Fleming, 1821 (Insecta, Coleoptera)**

(Case 2926; see BZN 57: 17–23, 109–110, 166–167, 223–227; 58: 53–56)

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Gittenberger has proposed that the name *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 be conserved by suppressing the names *Trochulus* von Alten, 1812 (Mollusca) and *Trichia* de Haan, 1839 (Crustacea), and by ruling that it is not rendered invalid by the existence of *Trichia* von Haller, 1768 in Myxomycetes.

Rosenberg (BZN 57: 225–227) has researched cases of homonymy between genus-group names of animals and those of Myxomycetes and advocated that for consistency *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 be treated as a junior homonym of *Trichia* Hoffman, 1790 (the first author to make the name available under the zoological Code). We sympathize with this view because nomenclature becomes impenetrable when *Hemitrichia* Möllendorff, 1888 is regarded as invalid because of homonymy in the Myxomycetes, and *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 is not. Further, we want to point out that *Trochulus* should be dated from Schröter (1788).

The name *Trochulus* was established by Chemnitz (1786) in a work placed on the Official Index by Direction 1. *Trochulus* Chemnitz, 1786 is thus not available. The application has stated (para. 5) that the name is available under Article 11.6.1 of the Code from von Alten (1812), who cited *Trochulus hispidus* in the synonymy of *Helix hispida* Linnaeus, 1758 and referred to Chemnitz. Although the work by Chemnitz has been rejected as non-binominal, we regard the name *Trochulus* as first available from Schröter (1788, p. 107), who published the binomen *Trochulus hispidus* in an index to Chemnitz's work. The index was published independently from Chemnitz's *Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet*, and it satisfies the conditions of Article 11.4.3. A number of names in current use are currently dated to Schröter (1788) (for example, *Venus foliaceolamellosa*, now *Circomphalus foliaceolamellosus*). *Trochulus* Schröter, 1788 is available under Article 12.2.2 with the type species, by monotypy, *Helix hispida* Linnaeus 1758.

**Additional reference**

Schröter, J. S. 1788. *Vollständiges alphabetisches Namen-Register über alle zehn Bände des von dem seel. Herrn D. Martini in Berlin angefangenen, und vom Herrn Pastor Chemnitz in*

*Kopenhagen fortgesetzten und vollendeten systematischen Conchylien-Cabinets*. 124 pp. Raspe, Nürnberg.

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In addition to my comment published in BZN 58: 54–56 (March 2001), I should like to illustrate the widespread and overwhelming usage of the family-group name TRICHIINAE Fleming, 1821 in Coleoptera (based on *Trichius* Fabricius, 1775). My current comment is in response to Dr D. Kadolsky, who has recommended (BZN 58: 53) the alteration of this name to TRICHIUSIDAE to overcome the homonymy with TRICHIIDAE Fries, 1821 in Myxomycetes (based on *Trichia* von Haller, 1768). Without doubt, this new spelling would cause confusion since the name TRICHIINAE Fleming (OR TRICHIIDAE OR TRICHIINI) is well-known and used frequently all over the world. A search of the literature cited in *Zoological Record* on CD-ROM 1978–2000 gave 52 references for TRICHIINAE (TRICHIINI OR TRICHIIDAE), 46 of them referring to the beetle group, one to Mollusca, two to Crustacea and three to slime moulds. None of the three slime mould publications used the spelling TRICHIIDAE, but instead used Trichiaceae (i.e. they followed botanical nomenclature). As far as I know, the spelling TRICHIIDAE has been used as a slime mould name only by *Zoological Record* and by Olive (1975, p. 112) during the last 30 years.

I have given the Commission Secretariat a list of 54 works, independent of the evidence provided by *Zoological Record*, published within the past 50 years which use the beetle name TRICHIINAE. These include comprehensive works on Coleoptera, standard monographic works on regional or supraregional faunas from all over the world, catalogues, morphological and phylogenetical studies, handbooks for identification and semi-popular guides.

It is evident that TRICHIINAE is in very wide usage in Coleoptera, and to change it because the name Trichiaceae is in use for slime moulds would be destabilizing and totally inappropriate.

#### **Additional reference**

Olive, L.S. 1975. *The Mycetozoans*. x, 293 pp. Academic Press, New York.

**Comment on the proposed conservation of *Turbinella nassatula* Lamarck, 1822 as the type species of *Peristernia* Mörch, 1852 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)**  
(Case 3133; see BZN 57: 81–83)

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We agree with Snyder that replacing *Clivipollia* with *Peristernia* in BUCCINIDAE and replacing *Peristernia* with another name in FASCIOLARIIDAE would create difficulty